RESEARCH PROPOSAL

Maharaja Ram Singh II as the Architect of Modern Princely State of Jaipur

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Purpose of the Study

- Nineteenth century in the Indian history particularly with the reference of Rajputana was a period of British supremacy. The period witnessed both phases turmoil phase and later the stability phase.
- In reality Maharaja Raam Singh II was called upon to guide the destiny of Jaipur State at a very crucial moment in history, when the country stood at the parting of ways. The great Mughal Empire, after running nearly three centuries, was tottering to its fall, while the British statesmen and politicians were engaged in the phenomenal task of building a new India on the ruins of the old.
- A shrewd observer of these new changes and developments, the Maharaja realized the importance and necessity of keeping abreast with the new tendencies and spirit within which this country had begun to pulsate. He therefore took steps to introduce new measures of reform, improvements and developments. Embellishing Jaipur with amenities of modern life and made it not only one of the most picturesque capitals of India but also a progressive and modern State in 1880, is my area of concern.
- One of the significant aspect of my purpose of study, is that till now except The Relations Of Jaipur State with East India Company by H.C. Batra, Rajputana Agency (1832-1858): A Study of British Relations with the States of Rajputana during the period with special emphasis on the role of Rajputana Agency by Vijay Kumar Vashishtha and the history of Jaipur by Jadunath Sarkar, no extraordinary work has been done so far .So with the deep conviction I want to make a earnest attempt to study **Maharaja Ram Singh II as the Architect of Modern Princely State of Jaipur.**

Introduction

The political scenario during the nineteenth century was chaotic; the Maratha Empire, which had replaced the Mughal Empire as the overlord of the subcontinent, was finally replaced by the British Empire in 1818. Actually the Rajput kingdoms were exhausted, they had been drained financially and in manpower after continuous wars and due to heavy tributes exacted by the Maratha Empire. In order to save their kingdoms from instability, rebellions and banditry the Rajput kings concluded treaties with the British in the early 19th century, accepting British suzerainty and control over their external affairs in return for internal autonomy.

The British presence in India began as a commercial enterprise: the British East India Company, a trading organization, had been active on the subcontinent since the early 1600s and, by the middle of the 1700s, had turned India into "the company state." The 19th century witnessed the peak of Britain's colonial era, when India was considered the crown jewel of a huge empire. The India that the British encountered was not a unified country, but a patchwork of principalities, and colonial control came gradually through treaties and alliances. British control over India shifted dramatically in the mid-19th century. In the first half of the century, the British East India Company effectively ran British India as its own domain, but in 1857 an armed mutiny of Indian soldiers serving under the British flag changed the lot. In the rebellion's aftermath, the British government took direct control of the administration of India, establishing the India Office and a secretary of state for India in London, and appointing a viceroy and provincial governors to govern in India itself. Through in 19th century, the amount of India's territory under either direct or indirect British control grew as officials signed treaties with local princes. Under the agreements, the land was considered British territory but the princes continued to rule, although with interference from British officials and under constant threat of removal if they stepped out of line.

The British exercised influence through numerous channels even in areas beyond the ordinary concerns of paramountacy. The crown drew to itself the right to recognize the successor to the Gaddi (throne)of any state , and thus became involved in settling succession disputes of any state .since legitimate successors were often minors and since during succession disputes unprotected minors sometimes expired prematurely , the crown took some responsibility for the minority administration. It appointed the regent, often making its selection within the state, sometimes sending in a member of the political service to conduct the administration. Minority rule provided the occasion for strong, often creative, intervention and laid the basis for subsequent influence. Rajasthan[1] succeeded states which, after the making of treaties with Britain in 1818, had lived under that ambiguous conception of sovereignty which deprived the princes of their foreign powers and left their domestic powers subject to certain supervision. The gentle breezes

[1] Hooja Rakesh, (2010). Constructing Rajpootana-Rajasthan –collected Narratives in Remembrance of Bhupendra Hooja. Jaipur, Rawat Publications.

of change and British political influence modified Rajput monarchical and feudal institutions but did not replace or even fundamentally transform them. The princes and their administrators learned what makes a respectable modern state and began often with British guidance to construct new institutions. Sometimes these were effective and meaningful; more often they had the insubstantially of stage setting. The political community expanded very little, but newly aware groups did take shape and hover near its boundaries waiting to assert their claims.

After the treaty of perpetual friendship with the east India Company had been signed in 1818 it was generally expected that the external and internal troubles of Jaipur would come to an end. But the raids of Marathas ceased forth with but the cauldron of internal trouble continued to smoulders for about twenty two years more. Sawai Jai Singh III was born several months after his father's death and died as a minor. He attended only a few public and official functions but never wielded any administrative power. As a result, the state got hardly a breathing time; this untimely death produced tragic consequences for a quarter of a century. Two successive minority reigns.

In this scenario, Ram **Singh II**, the son of Maharaja Jai Singh III declared as the ruler of the Jaipur the 6th February 1835. [2]His mother, who was herself a young lady of not more than fourteen years was his natural guardian, and was supposed to administer the state through her advisers and ministers. **Jhuntha ram** and **Roopan Badaran** who were both very influential persons in the minority of the last ruler, and who were universally suspected of having administered poison to him, still retained their power. Roopan was the right hand person of the mother-regent (Bhatianji) in the last regime and now continued to wield the same position under the new mother-regent. But the only man who had unquestionable sense of loyalty and possessed experience and skill for running the administration was Rawal Barisal of Samoda but the cliquish atmosphere made his task extremely difficult and he had to face several ups and downs in the career as the regent of the state and died soon after Ram Singh II was declared ruler.

Proper arrangements had been made for the education of Ram Singh. A Hindi teacher was appointed for him when he was eight and an English teacher Pandit Ramdeen in1844. The Maharaja received some lesions also in Sanskrit and Urdu. Being very intelligent he was able to read and speak English and also Urdu fairly well. But mostly he talked in the dialect of Jaipur. Major John Ludlow taught him lesson of political wisdom and moral culture, from which the young Maharaja benefitted immensely. When he was sixteen year old he began to sit with the members of the regency council to learn administrative work. Next, all important orders, proposed by these members and approved by the resident, were issued after explaining them to him. In some important case the resident used to consult the young ruler, and whenever he made suggestions they were generally accepted by the resident. As a result of this education and administrative training given to him, Maharaja turns to be an accomplished ruler. An English

[2] Tikkiwal, Harish Chandra. Jaipur and the later Mughals .Jodhpur: Book Treasure, 2007.

author, who had met the Maharaja, when he was in his teens, says “the maharaja is extremely well educated, naturally intelligent and fully alive to the duties which have devolved upon him as ruler and anxious to perform them.”

In reality Maharaja Raam Singh II was called upon to guide the destiny of Jaipur State at a very crucial moment in history, when the country stood at the parting of ways. The great Mughal Empire, after running nearly three centuries, was tottering to its fall, while the British statesmen and politicians were engaged in the phenomenal task of building a new India on the ruins of the old. The East India Company emerged stronger, more stable and had extended its influence throughout the country. A shrewd observer of these new changes and developments, the Maharaja realized the importance and necessity of keeping abreast with the new tendencies and spirit within which this country had begun to pulsate. He therefore took steps to introduce new measures of reform, improvements and developments. Embellishing Jaipur with amenities of modern life and made it not only one of the most picturesque capitals of India but also a progressive and modern State.1860; after establishing peace and tranquillity in the State, Maharaja Ram Singh turned his attention towards the improvement of administration and welfare of his people in which he was equally successful. He used to look into the details of every department of State and kept himself fully well informed on what was going on in the different sections of the State administration. His methods of roaming the streets incognito to check on state-officials and the wellbeing of the subjects were very effective.

With this background, I will develop my thesis “Period of Maharaja Ram Singh II”. In the research I will cover that after signing the treaty of 1818 with the Britishers by Jagat Singh, how the British influence increases during the Reign of Jai Singh III and on state of affairs. What is going behind the scence in the Rule of the Regency? Is there any progress in terms of art and culture or it is considered as a complete period of political anarchy.

Further I will focus Jaipur that is on the verge of collapse after the unfruitful reign of Jai Singh III and during the period of Regency council how far Maharaja Ram Singh able to deal this situation wisely. And on to “what extent the British upbringing effected the mindset of Maharaja Ram Singh”. It might have affected the vision of ruler but he was strong enough to fight out the way of advancement in this chaotic situation and able to bring Jaipur on the path of progress in terms of organization, architecture etc. Is the British mindset helpful in making Jaipur one of the modern cities of that time or something else? The education that is provided to the Maharaja Ram Singh is helpful in expanding his visualization of thoughts or what are the factors that are helpful in making him a ruler of British thinking.

Some historians claim that the British, who kept the system in place, took advantage of it to help their rule. The British brought their medical skills, administrative know-how and legal system to India along with improvements in transport and agriculture, but the debate continues as to how many these introductions benefited ordinary Indians outside the ruling class.

My first chapter will deal with **Rule of Regency** (1935-1950) in princely state of Jaipur. After the death of Rawal Barisal, the British government constituted a state council consisting of Rawal Shiva Singh, Thakur Lakshman Singh of Chomu, and Thakur Megh Singh of Duni. The first two were mainly responsible for conducting the administration, and the remaining two were to assist them. The arrangements did not work well, and the powers of the first two nobles were further widened, but still the difficulties continued to multiply and a change was felt to be essential. The Maharaja was at this time only 6 years old. Seeing that things were going from bad to worse**, Mr. Thoresby** was appointed political agent at Jaipur in 1839. But the strict supervision which Major Thoresby exercised on the administration of the state was absolutely necessary in the interest of the government and for welfare of the people. But it antagonised the queen mother and Thakur Megh Singh of Diggi, whose powers and privileges were now considerably curtailed.

The Queen mother and her maid-advisers, who exercised great influence over her, did not like the strict and systematic methods of administration which under the guidance and direction of the political agent, Rawal Shiva Singh and Lakshman Singh were following. And the opposition grew so bitter that in February 1843 several hundred Afghan soldiers planned an assault on these two ministers, evidently under the instigation of the queen mother and her evil advisers. State troops, therefore, marched against them and seventeen of them were killed, a number of them were arrested and the rest were driven away and disbanded. A summary inquiry revealed that the queen mother, her maid advisors and some *sardars* and officers had conspired to create this trouble, but the political agent did not pursue the matter for fear of flaming the public opinion.

In the second chapter titled **Emergence of Maharaja Ram Singh II as a modern ruler**, I will concentrate on the administrative reforms and his response towards the mutiny of 1857.

Up to 1839, the administration of the Kacchawaha kingdom had been of the medieval oriental type. According to Jadunath Sarkar “it was, by the very nature of a military state, an outcry tempered by the counsels of the baronage, most of whom were not only the kings’ vassals but fellow clansmen as well and who therefore regarded him as the head of a vast family to which they themselves belonged. In these circumstances, all the threads of the administration had to be guided by his will. The thakurs or barons merely tendered advice, but had to execute his orders. When they happened to assert their own will, the result was anarchy”

But, during the Maharaja Ram Singh the administrative machinery at the centre was remodelled. The concentration of work was done in one hand .As a result, departmental specialization and individual ministerial responsibility came into existence and at the same time the clear separation of functions (which is at the root of administrative efficiency) was accepted in principle and steadily practised. A year later the Maharaja had established his own private secretariat (khas

daftar or Huzuri work) and this was adopted as a measure for curtailing the power of prime minister.

In 1854-1855 four new departments were created for greater facility of work.

- 1}the police, under an inspector general
- 2}the medical department, under a civil surgeon
- 3}the education department
- 4} the survey and settlement department.

In 1867, the Maharaja formed a royal council, composed of eight members, among whom the departmental portfolios were distributed; but each department was put in the joint charge of two or three of these ministers, as a safeguard against slackness or corruption. Major Thoresby (1840) established civil and criminal courts on the British Indian lines and introduced the system of charging court fees in civil suits. Further The Public Works Department was established in 1860. Roads and highways between Jaipur, Ajmer and Agra were constructed during his reign.

In the third chapter titled "**Social Reform initiated by Maharaja Ram Singh II in Jaipur state"** my centre of attraction is position of woman and the medical facilities specially the lady Dufferin movement.

Major John Ludlow was resident at Jaipur from 1844 to 1847. During this period, with the cooperation of the Rajput nobles of the council of regency, he introduced important social reforms which left behind him a name which is remembered with gratitude by all classes of people to this day .One significant aspect of this is abolition of sati. In august 1844 the practice of sati declared illegal .As a result others states and chiefs followed to denounce this derogative practice. Next aspect is the abolition of slavery in any form. Major Ludlow's issued every stringent rule for this. The suppression of infanticide and reduction of compulsory marriage expenses including dowry and gifts to bards also focused.

In 1869, the maharaja founded a society called the "**social science conference**" with the aim of removing social evils and introducing reforms by means of deliberation and consent. The society suggested many new sanitary measures, new material and implementation of agriculture, mass communication and improvements of school and colleges and similar instruments of public upliftment. He understood the importance of education for boys as well as girls. Sawai Ram Singh II built, and first ever school for girls in Jaipur.

In the fourth chapter titled **Towards the Cultural excellence**, my focus will be on the development of culture in Jaipur state especially in the field of architecture, temples, paintings, literature, theatre and music. Is it true that the traditional art declined due to want of patronage, introduction of foreign element and theme, use of readymade colours and oil paintings of photo enlargements? I will analyse that some very good small size portraits and other paintings, received as presents from the traditional artists, are available in pothikhana to provide material to mark the contrast between the performance of their ancestors and that of their own.

Actually Maharaja Sawai Raam Singh II was married to the two sisters and one daughter of Maharaja Takhata Singh of Jodhpur in 1909v.s. (1852A.D.). Similarly, two princess of Rewan were married to Maharaja Raam Singh II and they brought a remarkable number of printed books and manuscripts mostly the compositions of their father Maharaja Vishwanatha Singh Diva and their brother Maharajakumar Raghuraja Singh. These books and manuscripts form a part of the khasa mohar collection. And influence of these ladies can be seen. During the time of Sawai Raam Singh the Dharmasabha attained much prominence and hence several dharmashastric works were copied out by the scribes of the pothikhana. Some of important poets who flourished during the time of Sawai Raam Singh ii were lokanatha chaubey, Chandanadas Dadupanthi, Nandila, Vamshidhara, Jivanalala, Gokulachandra Chaubey, Govindalaa bhatta. Some of the noted painters of his time, attached to the Suratkhana, were-Ramalala, Mohanlala, Gangabakhsa, Madholala, Durga, Lakshman, Ganesha and Ramaji. Though these artists holding hereditary posts in the karakhana used water colours for the small paintings executed for presenting to the Maharaja on the occasions of birthday and other festivals.

Further, I will focus on the Temple architecture like Shri Ramchandra temple Chandpol, Shri Rajrajeshwarji temple Chandani chowk Jaipur ,Shri vishveshwarji temple, chora Rasta etc. built by Maharaja Ram Singh II.

He was the first Photographer Prince of India and the only one to start a formal course in Photography in an institution other than a photography studio. His personal studio or photokhana was filled the latest and best equipments of the time. He was the one who started taking the photos of woman -maid servants and concubines. A member of the Bengal photographic society and hired a Calcutta based English photographer, together, they recorded the building activities in Jaipur, the people, their costumes and culture.. Ram Singh II was so much passionate about photography that he invited Mr. T. Murray to help him establish **Photukhana** where he could develop his photographs and learn technical aspects of photography. Raja Ram Singh II would interact with foreign guests and discussed about new photography techniques and cameras.

Review of literature

Tod James (1932). Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan or the Central and Western Rajput states of India.

The work is divided into three volumes: Each volume being sub-divided into books and chapters. It has an appendix divided into seven sections and exhaustive general index. Bardic traditional tales, legends and historical records kept by the Brahmin priests of temples have been the source for the author's information. Volume I deal mostly with the Geography of Rajasthan, the History of the Rajput tribes and the feudal system of their states. Volume II contains the Annals of Marwar, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and other cities of Rajasthan.

Volume III comprises the annals of Amber, Haravati, and Bundi and describes Shaikhawat Federation. The volume third is basically the history of the house of Kacchawa's - House of Amber (Jaipur), one of the foremost of the 36 royal clans of Indian aristocracy. Amongst other information there is an extensive sketch of Shekhawat's and Shekhawati - its land, its people, its culture, clothing etc.

Sarkar, Jadunath, A History of Jaipur (1503-1938).

This and authoritative History of Jaipur was commissioned by Maharaja Sawai Man Singh II, the last ruler of the erstwhile Jaipur state. Sir Jadunath Sarkar agreed to take up the assignment and completed the manuscript in 1939-40. This book was finally published, as it was originally written, more than 40 years later in 1984. The author meticulously documented the history of the Kacchawa rulers of Jaipur.

Sarkar discusses the reign of Ram Singh II: the first half and the Reign of Ram Singh II: An era of progress and influence of Britishers on Jaipur city, its art and architecture.

Batra, H.C., The Relations of Jaipur State with East India Company

This book draws up a phase of the modern history of Rajasthan exclusively on the basis of original and authentic documents. It included the Treaty of 1803 and its Dissolution (1803-1806), On the Road to 1818. (1806-1848), the Beginning of British Influence (1818-1821), The Growth of British Influence (1821-1824), The Chain of Reactions. (1824-1828), the Ministry of Jhota Ram (1828-1835), On the Way to Climax, (1835-1839) the Council of Regency (1839-1851), the Bells of Mutiny.

This book will remain one of the basic guidance during my research thesis.

Vashishtha, Vijay Kumar.The Rajputana Regency, (1832-1858)

This book is an attempt to study the "role of the Rajputana Agency" in the formation of a uniform British policy towards the States. It also attempt to examine the British relations with the States during the period 1832-1858, right from the institution of the Rajputana Agency in 1832 to its transfer in 1858 from the East India Company to the British Crown. This book in detail discuss the Harauti Political Agency, Mewar Political Agency, Jodhpur Political Agency , Jaipur Political Agency, British Policy and Social Reforms Rajputana Agency and the 1857 Uprising.

Specially My focus in on Institution and Development of the Rajputana Agency, Constitution of the Rajputana Agency, the Jaipur Regency, and social reforms.

Panagaria B.L. (1993). Political, Socio-Economic and Cultural History of Rajasthan.

It covers the history from pre and proto historic cultures, Indo –Aryans to Rajasthan in the medieval period and British setup in Rajasthan.

The author wrote that "Amber Prince defeated the Maharana at the famous Battle of Haldighati and occupied Gogunda but could proceed no further because of the hit and run tactics adopted by the Maharana's men. Akbar was annoyed with Maansingh for his failure to capture Pratap alive or dead and forbade his entry into the court for some regions."Author considers Maansingh was more a Mughal Sipahsalar than the ruler of Amber.

Apart from the providing a brief sketch of the political history of Amber the author also talk about Jaipur school of art, the performing art and about the city planning. He commented that Sawai Jagat Singh "no wonder the paintings of his time showed him as a romantic personality enjoying dance and music with his beloved courtesan, Ras Kapoor".

Hooja Rakesh, (2010). Constructing Rajpootana-Rajasthan –collected Narratives in Remembrance of Bhupendra Hooja.

This collection of essays provides a multi-faceted look at Rajasthan and the modern-day capital of Jaipur. The book is a potpourri that explores Rajasthan's present and past, from early centres of agriculture and metallurgy in the region, to the impact of British rule, and more.

Author regarded Sawai Jai Singh as A Machiavelli of His Age: An Extraordinary Man, A Man for Most Seasons And a remarkable Man …town planner…scientist. Jai Singh did all this and much more in the course of a comparatively brief life and in the midst of perpetual wars and court intrigues, in which he was himself often involved. "

Tillotson Giles, (2006) .Jaipur Nama: Tales from the Pink City.

Jaipur a unique blend of antiquity and modernity established by Maharaja Jai Singh second on 18 November 1727. Jaipur Nama tales from the pink city is a rare distinctive description of Jaipur provided by as varied as a court pandit, a merchant, a pilgrim, a French naturalist and various representative of the British raj in the 200 years. It is not weighed down by an academic delineation of facts nor is just entertainer built around myths and legends of Jaipur. In fact this book is a blend of both and perfect book for historians of Jaipur.

Writer perfectly the set the background ; the decline of Mughal empire , resurgence of regional powers, the continuous struggle with Marathas, upheaval in the court politics , Mutiny of 1857 etc while narrating the peculiar descriptions of Jaipur . He perfectly wove the local legends with the historical material for example Govind dev ji temple.

Tikkiwal, Harish Chandra (2007).Jaipur and the later Mughals.

The house of Jaipur was on the brink of dissolution at the time of Akbar's accession. It was the friendly alliance with the rising Mughal power in India that cast a benign influence upon her. The author provides a brief summary of how Bhagwant das and Maan Singh under Akbar, Mirza Raja Jai Singh under Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb were the pillars of the Mughal Empire. But in the 18th century, a state of political degeneration-court rivalries, depleted finances, demoralized armies and rapacious provincial chiefs engulfed the contemporary politics. The author also describes that what are factors that led to Jaipur to adopt Wellesley subsidiary alliance?

Bibliography and reference of the book is lengthy and informative- Persian manuscripts, Rajasthan state archives (Jaipur series), Marathi sources, National Archives of India Records.

Sharma Mathuralal, (1969). History of the Jaipur State.

No study of the history of Mughals, the Marathas and the East India Company can be completed without a knowledge of the history of the Jaipur or Amber which played an important role in building of Mughal empire, in stemming the ride of the Maratha of north India and in welcoming British alliance and also in modernizing itself in 19th century. In this context the significance of the work lies.

It covered all the significant details like "the Early Kacchawa Families" "Origin of Kacchawa", Foundation of the kingdom of Amber to the matrimonial relationship between Bharmal and Akbar, Man sigh's visit to Maharana Pratap, the Battle Of Haldighati. Establishment of Jaipur by Maharaja Sawai Jaisingh second to the role of the Jaipur in the Mutiny Of 1857 and how Ram Singh second established Mayo College, city hospital, public welfare work, famine relief work and historic London visit (1902) of Madhosingh".

Bhatnagar V.S, (2002). Life and times of Sawai Jai Singh (1688-1743).

Impressed by the young ruler's valour the emperor Aurangzeb conferred the title of "Sawai", meaning he who is a one quarter above other in intellect, upon him. Sawai Jai Singh in his reign provided his best service to the Mughals. The Jaipur ruler had always preferred diplomacy to arms in his dealing with the Mughals. It is Significant that Jai Singh remained busy in politics for more than forty years; he was still able to contribute to the development of the state significantly in the field of culture and literature.

The author also deals with the reasons of transfer of the Kachchwahas capital from Amber to Jaipur and Sawai Jai Singh made the city a centre of scientific learning and built 5 astronomical observatories not only in Jaipur but other parts of the country.

He was a devout Vaishnavite by faith he also got many temple built he also provided patronage to the scholars and poets from all parts of India, offering them full facilities to pursue their studies amidst peaceful conditions prevailing in the state.

Bahura Gopal, (1976). Literary Heritage of the Rulers of Amber and Jaipur.

This author presents a basic work of reference to the contents of the pothikhana (khasmohar collection) in the form of a title wise and authorize index.

The following inferences can be drawn from the Book-

1) Harilal Mishra completed the work on falgun shukla 3 sawat 1793. This was the day when the new city of Jaipur had attained its full bloom (samurna shoba) on its completion.

2) Sawai jaisingh named the new city as Sawai Jaipur.

This work provides the catalogues and Indices of manuscripts, paintings and other art objects of museum which is essential for doing any authentic work on the Jaipur and its founder.

Roy A.K. (1978). History of the Jaipur City.

According to author "For historians of the Indian system of town planning and for students of classical astronomy, of vaishnavism and of the economic history of urban areas, the history of the Jaipur city is a fascinating story. It is not only planned city of northern India, but is also its most beautiful city. A city in order to be beautiful has to be prosperous. And Jaipur gained prosperity quickly after its founding and has remained more or less a prosperous place since then. Few cities in India have such a record".

Dr Roy covers many touched issue in his book for example "The Ramgarh Lake' as source of the City Water Supply, The problem of the identification of the Darbhavati river, Public health-like high death rates in the period 1875-1920 and improvement after the 1920 and medical facilities and modernization 1922 -1940. Appendix of the book is very informative Eg a note on the postal history of the Jaipur state, Coins and metrology etc.

Methodology

Primary Sources: - Unpublished documents preserved in

- Rajasthan State Archive, Bikaner and regional centres.
  - Dastoor Comvar
  - Kapaduwara records
  - Dastoor Bakaya
  - Kharitas
  - Arsata Imarti
  - Janani Tehrir
- National archives of India, New Delhi
  - Foreign and political department
  - Rajputana Agency Records (R.A.R.) and others.
- National library , New Delhi
  - Lady Dufferin Movement reports
- Private libraries such as pothikhana, city palace Jaipur
- Choupansini Shodh Sasthan, Jodhpur
- Oriental research institutes located in different cities
- Universities Libraries
- Private Museums etc.

Secondary Sources: - Published works (details in bibliography)

- Books
- Journals
- Articles
- E-Books

Chapter Scheme

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2.	The formation of Regency council (1835-1850)
3.	Emergence of Maharaja Ram Singh II as a modern ruler 3.1 Administrative reforms 3.2 Response towards the 1857 revolt
4.	Social reforms 4.1 Position of woman 4.2 Medical facilities specially the lady Dufferin Movement
5.	Towards the Cultural Excellence 5.1 Patronage of Paintings 5.2 Literary Accomplishment 5.3 Architectural Growth 5.4 Construction of the Temple 5.5 Development of Photography and Ramprakash theatre
6.	Social and economic life of Rural areas 6.1Peasants 6.2 Land revenue settlement. 6.3 Jajmani system
7.	Conclusion
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